

**43642 to 43671—Continued.**

The creamy white flowers, each more than 2 inches long, are in large compound panicles. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. 12, Sept. 10, 1892, and from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 7333.)

**43659. MICROCOS LATERIFLORA L. Tiliaceæ.**

(*Grewia asiatica* L.)

A small tree, native of tropical Africa and India, with roundish serrate leaves from 2 to 7 inches long. The flowers are yellow, and the fruit is a round, hairy drupe about the size of a pea. The leaves and the fruits are said to be used in the treatment of dyspepsia and diarrhea. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 1, p. 386, and from *Dragendorff, Heilpflanzen*, p. 419.)

**43660. MONTANOA HIBISCIFOLIA (Benth.) C. Koch. Asteraceæ.**

One of the tree daisies of Central America, which is easily distinguished by its five to seven lobed, opposite, entire leaves. It is easily cultivated, the seeds being started indoors and the plants transferred to the open for foliage effects. It may also be propagated by cuttings. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, vol. 4, p. 2064, and from *Koch, Wochenschrift des Vereines zur Beförderung des Gartenbaues*, vol. 7, p. 407.)

**43661. PAVONIA SPINIFEX (L.) Cav. Malvaceæ.**

A weak-growing shrub, sometimes attaining the height of 20 feet, but with a slender stem and few upright branches. The alternate leaves are oval heart shaped, crenate, and hairy on both sides. The large yellow flowers are odorless. This shrub is a native of South America and is of horticultural value for its flowers. (Adapted from *Botanical Register*, pl. 339, and from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, vol. 5, p. 2489.)

**43662. PONGAM PINNATA (L.) W. F. Wight. Fabaceæ.**

(*Pongamia glabra* Vent.)

A tall, erect tree or climber with glabrous branches and leaves, the latter composed of five to seven opposite leaflets. The flowers occur in simple axillary racemes, and the woody, glabrous pods are up to 1½ inches long. This species is a native of tropical Asia and Australia and was first introduced into the United States in 1910. The yellow, tough, close-grained wood is prettily marked and might be used for chair making. In India an oil is extracted from the seeds, which is used as an illuminant and as an application in skin diseases. A poultice made of the leaves is used as a remedy for ulcers. The ash of the wood is a dyeing material. Owing to its handsome foliage, this tree is used as an ornamental in the Southern States. (Adapted from *Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia*, pp. 200, 591, and from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, vol. 5, p. 2753.)

**43663. SAPINDUS VITIENSIS A. Gray. Sapindaceæ.**

A tree about 30 feet in height, with warty bark on the branchlets and with leaves composed of three to four pairs of shiny green leaflets about 4 inches long. The numerous flowers occur in large terminal panicles, but are small and white and apparently not of ornamental value. Found in the Fiji Islands on leeward coasts. (Adapted from *Gray, U. S. Exploring Expedition, Botany*, vol. 1, pp. 251, 252.)